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weur friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Richard Olney in New England. At the beginning of the year there i visible no more definite and aggressive movement in favor of any particula candidate for the Democratic nomina tion than that which is now so rapidly taking shape in Massachusetts.

The Olney boom is organized. Mr. OLNEY'S friends are for him, and they are in earnest. Democratic newspapers are coming out strong in support of him. The party machinery in the State is to some extent actively engaged. There is a lively discussion of the distinguished gentleman's many qualifications for the office of Chief Magistrate, from his sturdy independence, his rugged honesty of character and his efficiency as an administrator to his thorough knowledge of gastronomy and his skill at lawn tennis. There is also discussion of his ability to carry New Jersey and Connecticut along with New York.

The Democratic State convention which will name the delegates-at-large to the national convention, and possibly instruct them for Mr. OLNEY, will not be held until some time next spring. Meanwhile, however, we observe the chairman of the State the Hon. WILLIAM S. MCNARY of Boston, is reported as announcing that at the meeting of his committee this month a resolution will be adopted asking for the united cooperation of the Democrats of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut in the support of Mr. OLNEY as New England's candidate in the national convention.

What other Democratic candidate has got as far as this? We scan the horizon in vain for evidence of similar progress elsewhere. For the past twenty days or more the Hon. RICHARD OLNEY'S prestige in New England has been growing like Jack's beanstalk

#### New Year's Congratulations to Woman.

We have received the number of the Club Woman for the first month of the year 1904. It is a large and well printed magazine, "devoted especially to the interests of women in club life and all similar forms of organization," and it gives in its appearance every indication of prosperity.

Our feminine contemporary starts the new year by telling women that "there is no reason why they should not be victors in any and every condition if they so choose," and it is a true word of encouragement. Its succeeding admonition, that "to get what they want, however, they must want it badly," is not so true. Rather is it true that they need only to be united in agreement as to what they want to be sure to get it. For example, take the suffrage. If ever the producers of iron and steel. Yet women express a united desire for the suffrage they will get it forthwith. But how is it now? In this State and in many other States organizations of women to secure the privilege of the ballot are opposed and contradicted by equally zealous feminine organizations on the other side.

The Club Woman, however, has good reason for exultation over the progress made by women in every direction during the last half century. This movement began when a few women, among whom the late ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was most prominent, held the first Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls in New York, in July, 1848. It was a humble beginning, amid general derision, in which women themselves participated almost unanimously, yet since then legislation concerning women and their personal and property rights has undergone a complete revolution, and their attitude toward social and industrial life has changed radically. For example, the publication of the Club Woman has been made possible. The few women on the stage at the Seneca Falls convention were ridiculed and lampooned as unsexed monsters. Now women are frequent speakers at public meetings. They have entered into every learned profession and into almost every industry, even into some from which they would seem to be disbarred by physical weakness.

Here are some pertinent statistics from the census of 1900 as to the female population of the United States, exclusive of outlying territory:

Total female population	37,179,127
Under fifteen years	12,928,936
Fifteen years and over	24,249,191
Married.	13,813,787
Widowed	2,717,839
Divorced	114,677
The total number of the single	6 -11

ages was 20,491,042. Of these, 12,924,512 were under 15 years of age. Of the 24,249,191 women over 15 years, or of marriageable age, considerably less than a third, or 7,566,530, were single. These facts make more significant this table of statistics of the number of females engazed in gainful occupations:

All occupations	5,319,912
Agricultural	977,336
Professional	430,576
Domestic-service	2,095,449
Trade and transportation	503,347
Manufacturing and mechanical	1,313,204

It appears, therefore, that the women who were making their living in 1900 were equal in number to more than 70 per cent. of the unmarried. This indicates how generally women who have need to make their living are now engaged in the diversified employments of modern civilization. When the first Woman's Rights convention was held in 1848 the employment of women was

as school teachers, though to some extent they were engaged in the then beginning factories. HARRIET MARTI-NEAU reported in 1840 that she found only seven employments open to women, but now, as the tables of the last census show, these have been increased until they include almost every variety of tection. employment in which men are also engaged. Here is a list of some of the more important occupations into which women have entered since that time, and of the number of women engaged

	in them:	
ađ	Artists and teachers of art	12,062
ıa	Clergymen	3,373
	Government officials	8.119
or	Physicians and surgeons	7,387
ey	Lawyers	1,010
=	Literary and scientific	5,984
=	Musicians and teachers of music	52,349
	Nurses	108,601
is	Bookkeepers	74,153
-	Clerks and copyists	85,246
е	Merchants	34,345
ır	Salesmen	149,230
1-	Stenographers and typewriters	86.118
y	Telegraph and telephone	22,556
	Boot and shoe makers	39,519
		*

These are a very few of the present employments of women from which they were excluded at the time when the Seneca Falls convention of 1848 protested, amid general derision, against the exclusion of women from "nearly all profitable employments" and against "the scanty remuneration she receives from those she is permitted to follow. "All colleges are closed against her," said this famous protest, "all the avenues to wealth and distinction"; and the accusation was justified.

We congratulate the Clu's Woman and all womanhood on the remarkable progress which has been made in the emancipation of women from the restraints, social and legal, which bound them at the time when ELIZABETH CADY STAN-TON began her agitation in their behalf less than fifty-six years ago. So far as vomen are concerned the whole face of American society has changed, and the change has been for the better, for men and women both.

## Protection in Canada.

While Canada's economic future will probably depend for many years to come upon her agricultural development, her fiscal policy is almost certain to be determined, primarily, upon the basis of her manufacturing interests. Whether the Liberals, nominally supporting a free trade policy, or the Conservatives, openly advocating increased protection to home industries, be in control of the Government, the question of the tariff rate on articles of possible manufacture in Canada promises to be the dominant factor in Canada's fiscal

The key to all doubtless lies in the iron industry. If Canada's iron mines will vield ore, in quantity and quality, that will enable manufacturers to compete successfully with American and English products, in steel rails, structural iron. plates, rods, billets, and all the wide range of manufacturing lines of which iron and steel are the foundation, a protective policy may be a safe and wise course for Canadian adoption. Upon no other of her possible resources can she stand with reasonable safety in the adoption of a really protective system.

At present her iron industry is indeterminate, if not essentially speculative. In addition to a moderate tariff barrier she is paving very liberal bounties to even this is apparently insufficient for the present requirements of her iron and steel industries. A few days ago representatives of her most important and most extensive iron interests called upon the Minister of Finance for a consultation regarding an increase in tariff rates They declared their inability to compete successfully with the iron and steel products of the United States, and asserted that American companies were te-day selling rails, billets and other products in the Canadian market at prices which they could not meet and show a profit

in their business. A persistent fear in Canada at all times lies in an apprehension of American use of Canada as an overflow market at slaughter prices. This appeared in the interview with the Minister of Finance. His visitors stated that steel billets are now being offered as low as \$20 a ton in Canada, whereas a few months ago Canadian manufacturers were asking and getting from \$24 to \$26 a ton for pig iron. They declared that American rails were being offered at from \$4 to \$8 a ton less than the quotations in the American market.

Against this condition it is difficult to see how Canada or any other country can protect itself. If an English cotton manufacturer sees fit, for reasons of his own, to offer sheetings to American buyers at a cent a yard, or if the Dominion Coal Company saw fit to offer coal in the Boston market at \$1.50 a ton, no way is apparent by which the American mill or the American mines could be protected. All that is a trade condition, which finds quite as forcible illustration in domestic competition as in international. The large dealer with cash to buy cheaply crowds heavily upon the small merchant who is striving for a commercial foothold. This crowding goes on in Montreal and Toronto exactly as it does in New York and Chicago. It is doubtful if any form of bounty or protection, or combination thereof, short of a fiscal and economic absurdity, can guard against commercial conditions which are and which have become established as legitimate, although they may not be altogether altruistic. But business and

altruism are not synonymous terms. Our Canadian neighbors may be trusted to deal wisely with their own concerns. Their conclusions regarding their wisest fiscal policy may not meet with entire approval on our side of the line, but before we criticise them for any policy which they may adopt we shall do well to remember that on the other hand they are not altogether delighted with some of our fiscal and commercial methods. Canada is facing new conditions which have arisen out of her recent wonderful development, and neither her people nor those on our side of the line should expect that she will at once

they will show themselves wiser than we have been, wiser than we are.

The Sault and Cape Breton may be regarded as the determining factors in Canada's fiscal policy. Upon their success there will depend in large measure the success of a Canadian policy of pro-

#### Mr. Austin Moves Onward.

Our esteemed neighbor, the Times, has given "the glad hand" to the glad New Year, and made that infant and all of us thoroughly happy. It has induced its London namesake to send but a song over sea for us, to let us know that Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN is "Moving Onward" harmoniously, with all his music in him. Seldom has there been a sweeter pumping of sound. Some may prefer the Laureate in his unofficial and gentle rural vein, but we love him best when his singing robes are well starched and his lips tremble with a great message. Previous carrier's addresses may have made us familiar with:

"Years moving onward, onward, whence and whither and why? Age after age in the self-same world, with the

self-same stars in the sky." Dr. PARKHURST, who feels that he could have made a much better world than this old self-same institution, would have greeted 1904 with a sterner phrase: Year moving open, open. Stench of sulphur

If Mr. AUSTIN has not the dark sublimity of PARKHURST, at least he has attained to something of Mr. KIPLING's football rush and "rough-house" manner: Mailed mastodons ploughing the main, their

backs bulging over the foam. Watching to vomit forth lethal fire and drive desolation home."

Mr. KIPLING would have been a little more concrete in the second line, and perhaps the English postal regulations don't permit the mailing of mastodons; but the image is horrendous and of vast displacement. A mailed mastodon, ploughing and then seasick: whaur's RUDDY KIPLING noo? Undoubtedly Mr. AUSTIN describes himself when he talks of "moving, mellowing slowly on to become a poet and sing. When he catches the "outlooking gaze of the damsel dawn and the droop of declining day," he seems to hark back to Mr. SWINBURNE, but soon KIPLING has a majority: To gather the tumult of every tide and the fury of

every blast, And plie fresh thunders of thought upon the fresh-

ening storms of the past; British sentinels standing mute at the fortress gates of the world.

And the British flag on every sea with its splendid symbol unfurled. Carrying liberty, reverence, law, wherever wave-

To bale laden quay, to highway, stream, and

palm-wattled Island beach." FRANKLIN snatched the lightning. AUSTIN piles the thunder. If the British sentinels are mute, it is because they are wondering if their country is as well prepared for war as when it was carrying liberty and trying to carry kopjes in South Africa.

Lot the poor Moujik: Lovers, husbands, like you, like me, torn from their homes afar.

Marching, marching, onward and on, doing the will of the Tsar: Past slinking and snarling, white-fangled sloth,

through limitless leagues of blue-eyed selllas blow, And the cold-sleeping rivers yawn and wake and

mightily flush and flow: Peasant mother and maiden left at their desolate doors afar, While their sons and lovers march warward,

deathward, doing the will of the Tsar." Desolate doors have as good right to be ajar as beautiful gates, but what is a white-fangled sloth? Is he a mailed megatherium? Is he a white-fanged mylodon? He can't be a dog of war, for though he snarls, he slinks. Did the cable falter in the task of transmission? Is the right reading this:

" Pass, wading, and wearing unmangled shirts." Never mind. All's well with the world: For British sentinels stand erect at the fortress

gates of the world, And the British flag is on every sea with its spien did symbol unfurled. And the Lord of Right still sits on His throne,

still wields His sceptre and rod. And the winds and the waves and the years move on doing the will of Gop."

With the British sentinels assisting Divine Providence and Mr. ALFRED AUS-TIN assisting both, 1904 can move onward cheerfully.

#### Marking the Graves of Confederate Dead.

During the Civil War 26,774 Confederate soldiers died in the hands of the United States authorities as prisoners. Their bodies lie at 108 different spots, and the graves of 19,920 are known to the authorities. Senator FORAKER is trying to have Congress pass a law providing for the marking of the graves in a suitable manner by the Government, thus carrying out a project which was indorsed unanimously by the ex-Confederate soldiers at their gathering at Memphis on Memorial Day of 1901.

The greatest number of deaths occurred at Camp Douglas, Hl., where 3.759 men died. The graves of 2,317 of these men are known. At Camp Chase, Ohio, 2,108 men died, and of their graves 1,900 are known. The number of deaths at Elmira, N. Y., was 2,980, and the graves of all but 52 of the men who died there are known. Fort Delaware, Del., is the burial place of 2,502 men, of whose graves 1.685 have been identified.

In New York Harbor 35 men died at Fort Columbus, but the graves of eleven of them are unknown. Two died at Fort Lafayette, and their graves are unknown, according to the records of the War Department. On Davids Island 178 Confederates died, and only one of them lies in an unknown grave. In Fort Wood six men died, and the graves of five of these are not known. On Harts Island 230 prisoners died, and 176 of their graves are known to the authorities. Three men died at Willets Point. but only one of the graves in which they

were buried is known. When the Spanish wa, began the people of Cuba were told that Spain's success was assured, not only by the invincible power of her arms, but also by the fact almost wholly as domestic servants and effect a perfect adjustment. If they do, that the South would rise to crush the

North, revenging its defeat of forty years ago, while the North was engaged with a foreign foe. Whether such an opinion had any hold on the minds of those who heard it is a question. If there are any persons who still believe that the embers of civil war need only a favoring opportunity to flame up again, this brotherly project of marking the graves of the Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons, by the Government they sought to overthrow, may have a good effect.

## The Magnifying Windows.

Six months before the Republican national convention of 1880 nominated GARFIELD it was practically impossible to find in Washington a Republican Senator or Representative who was not prepared to swear, or affirm, that Mr. R. B. HAYES was the most popular of statesmen and the best of Executives. The Hon, BILL CHANDLER of New Hampshire was an exception, and perhaps there were others. But if the tone of the representative men of the party (when speaking for publication) and of the Republican press throughout the country correctly indicated at that time the political situation, Mr. HAYES was sure to be renominated by acclamation and reelected by an overwhelming majority. Such, at least, would have been the conclusion of any intelligent and observant visitor from Mars or the Moon.

If the traveller from afar had attempted to express in one short sentence the prevailing Republican judgment of the qualities which made Mr. HAYES available for a second term, something like this would have been the result: "HAYES may not be strenuous, but he

is safe." The impression derived by the observer of contemporary opinion at the beginning of 1880 would have been precisely the same if the general estimate had varied slightly from the above formula: as, for example:

"HAYES may not be safe, but he is strenuous."

What a magnifying glass is every pane of every window through which the proud American citizen looks into the White House!

Among the persons for whom permission to receive gifts from foreign Governments has been asked of Congress is Miss Anna TOLMAN SMITH, translator in the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department, to whom the French Government has tendered the decoration of Officier de l'Instruction Publique. The British Government has offered silver inkstands to Minister BEAUPRÉ, now stationed at Bogota, and to Consul BRIDGMAN of Kingston, Jamaica. H. H. D. PEIRCE, Third Assistant Secretary of State, has received an offer of the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon. second grade, first class, from the Emperor of China, and King EDWARD wants to give a sword to Capt. DORR F. TOZIER.

# Why, Certainly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While good resolutions for health, happiness and poodle for 1904 are to the fore, will you not suggest to Governor Odell the laudable thought that he should remove the sign above his office in Albany reading "Executive Chamber" and put in its place one like this:

> THIS IS THE CAPTAIN'S OFFICE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have some hing on my mind-I can't say whether it's a bit o advice or a grievance-but I ought to have aired it

I'm a bachelor. I have to spend these delightful seasons of joy with my feet on a coil of cold pipes in the back room of a gentleman's hostelry, for I haven't a woman in the world to care two cents for me, and I don't care to attend personally on my to-well, to myself at least-to have a bevy of oungsters about my knee. I'm the kind of man married-life-agee, and enjoy to the uttermost the felicity of fatherhood. I venture to say I could endure the inconvenience with as few grimaces as the veriest Benedict of them all for I've a sort to courting-there I'm out. I can't stand the neg-

ligence of woman in her appearance.

Women are not proud enough. They are not vain enough. They care too little how they look It is the head of a safety pin that I hate. could be buttoned on: they are always pinned Never did I see one girl who could stand inspection Not that the creature is unaware of the fact that her garments are in danger of parting at the waistline church or tram car, but her hand involuntarily feels its way to her belt line to make sure that all

What if men stopped to adjust their suspenders every time they sat down or got up?

I think I could put up with the negligence of married duds, if I could find a woman who could

understand my own idiosyncrasles; but to pay court to a half-dressed female—! NEW YORK, Jan. 1. DISGRUNTLED.

### St. Louis's Housing Capacity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is a clip

ping from the St. Louis Republic which will interest intending visitors to the world's fair: "I could, in a few days, rent a thousand houses !! had them," Judge Terry remarked yesterday. The demand for homes is strong in St. Louis now not because of the approaching fair so much as for the reason that the natural growth of the city is remarkably rapid, and building development has not kept pace with the increase of population This is how St. Louis is getting ready for the exposition. Not enough room for the people who are already here! RESIDENT. St. Louis, Dec. 26.

Dr. Mendes Suggests Fire Drills for Theatre Audiences.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cannot audiences be occasionally drilled to learn how to empty a theatre in case of fire? A "fire alarm" now and then, with warning, of course, would do much to inspire self-r NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

To Be Obscurely Good. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: I would suggest for the closing paragraph of Mr. Seth Low's valedictory, the following lines:

"I'll be content to be obscurely good Where vice prevails, and evil men bear sway, The post of honor is a private station." DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 31.

#### The Day After New Year. I made a resolution— And I made it good and strong— That I'd knock the wadding out of

Every habit that was wrong. And I swore by all the moral Laws and by the Gospel, too Whatever else I'd do.

In the very latest style. I concluded I'd go browsit on the New Year for awhile. And I laid my resolution On the table in the hall below, To take along with me. I have a wretched memory, And when I came away.

And-I've nothing more to say

I forgot the res

PANAMA'S CONSTITUTION. Junta's Call for the Convention an Appeal to Patriotism.

PANAMA, Dec. 16 .- The absorbing topic of conversation in all circles now is the national convention, which has been called for Jan. 15 for the purpose of framing a constitution and choosing a President for the republic. The convention will be composed of thirty-two delegates, four elected from each of the provinces of Bocas del Toro, Cocle, Chiriqui, Colon, Los Santos and Veraguas and eight from the province of Panama.

The election of the delegates took place on Dec. 27, and, though all the returns are not in, it is believed that most of those indorsed by the provisional Government have been chosen

A Government decree says that delegates and substitutes will be elected by direct popular vote, all men of 21 years and over born and actually residing on the Isthmus, who have not lost their political rights as set forth by the governing laws, to be allowed the use of the polls; also all Colombians who have expressed their willingness to become citizens of the republic and who have aworn allegiance to the republic or who do so before the day of voting; and also those in the service of the republic on the said day. All individuals born on Isthmian soil who are of age and enjoying full political rights, and all Colombians who have sworn legiance to the republic or signed the act of independence, or who have signified their willingness to become citizens of the republic prior to Dec. 12, 1903, are eligible as delegates. No individual can be elected as a delegate who has been a member of the provisional Government; nor can the magistrates of the Court of Justice, the Attorney-General, the General Treasurer of the republic, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and his Chief of Staff, nor any person in the service of the Government, including the prefects of the provinces, who has been in the service ten days prior to the elections.

On Dec. 14 the Government issued a manifesto to the nation, treating on the same subject, a translation of which is as

"The provisional Government of the republic, in compliance with a high duty, has issued decree No. 25 of Dec. 12, by which a national constituting convention is convoked to meet at the capital of Panama the 15th day of January, 1904, for the pur-pose of dictating the Constitution of the country in harmony with the transcendental movement accomplished the 3d of November last, and with the ideas of olerance and concord which have pre vailed in the councils of the provisional Government and in the citizens inspired with high ideals, since that memorable date, which date sealed forever a period

stability and anxiety. "The decree issued organizes in a simple and clear manner the electoral system which must prevail in the election of delegates to the national convention, organized to the end that the elections be absoutely pure as exacted by public interests which are at stake, the future prosperity of the country, and the solemn promises now gone down in history and which are pledges of the loyalty and good faith upon which the provisional Government of the republic entered upon the discharge of its ardunates. entered upon the discharge of its arduous

and ponderous duties. "The object of the popular elections in question could not be of greater importance They have for their object the framing of a Constitution for a republic, which is to say a national work of great magnitude and significance, and not the work of a political party, nor, much less, that of a circle. In this great national work, which is the fundamental base of the edifice, it will be fundamental base of the edifice, it will be impossible to work with efficacy unless e who understand its object throw off, temporarily at least, all party feeling, and devote themselves to the grave and eternal interests of their country. We must fly from the danger of adopting a Constitution which has for its object the promotion of sectarian interests, or which is an instrument of persecution and extermination, all incompatible with the conquests of eivilization; for such a Constitution which is equivalent to a breach of this treaty the burness and necessary independence. Altered which is equivalent to a breach of this treaty which is equivalent to a breach of the Concordat—which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances—but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the Church of its rightful resources and necessary independence. Altered which is equivalent to a breach of the Concordat—which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances—but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the Church of its rightful resources and necessary independence. Altered which is equivalent to a breach of the Concordat—which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances—but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the Church of its rightful resources and necessary independence. Altered which is equivalent to a breach of the Concordat—which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances—but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the Church of its rightful resources and necessary independence. Altered which is equivalent to a breach of the Concordat—which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances—but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the Church of its rightful resources and necessary independence. Altered which is equivalent to a breach of the Concordat—which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances—but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the Church of its rightful resources. would only carry us again to the same catastrophe from which we pretend to have liberated ourselves by an act which history will justify only if our patriotism will bea us out by acts and not by vain and false

The recent past events, fortunately have blotted out in the country the frontier of the political parties; between old adversaries there now reigns the most absolute cordiality and the sincerest union, by reason of which there is little to fear of collisions arising from diverse opinions, this condition doing away with the motive which has always been the origin of grea and violent election frauds in the country. An election fraud at this moment, the mos solemn of our political life, would be a suicidal act, condemned by all citizens who were up to yesterday no more than mem-bers of distinct political parties; and the punishment, severe or inflexible, would fall

upon the guilty with general applaus
"Animated with these ideas and these sentiments, the provisional Govern-ment of the republic wishes to make known the facts to all the authorities and all the citizens in order that, inspiring them with these ideas and sentiments, the elections may be effected with calmness, with absolute purity on the part of those chosen to discharge the duties incumbent upon them in such important acts, and with absolute confidence in the citizens who go to the

polls to make use of their vested rights.

"In the decree penalties are measured out in proportion to the gravity of the violations, and, in so far as it depends on the members of the Government, the penalties will be inflicted without any consideration whatsever. sideration whatsoever

"In addressing the present manifesto to the authorities and to the people of the republic, the provisional Government does it with the conviction that this document will be interpreted as a sincere appeal for national harmony, and in compliance with their duty. It is not a passing allurement, only serving to screen other tendencies propositions; it is the loyal voice pro-claiming the imperious necessity of cutting oose from past evils and rooting out, with a firm hand, local odiums and passions "For this double work the provisional Government counts on the cooperation o

the majority of the Isthmians who on solemn occasions, demonstrated that they possess qualities of patriotism and "J. A. ARANGO,

"TOMAS ARIAS "FEDERICO BOYD,
"Members of the Junta." The above manifesto carries with it

comprehensive idea of the feeling which animates all intelligent Isthmians at this important juncture of their political career, a juncture which can be fully appreciated and realized by all Americans who take into consideration the sentiment that stirred the people of the Colonies when they threw off the English yoke. The national con-vention is convoked with the main object in view of framing a Constitution for the republic, or in other words, constructing a machine by which its people are to be governed, after which the delegates will-proceed to elect a President.

proceed to elect a President.

Dr. Amador, the moving spirit in the secession, will without a doubt be elected President. No one can say with any degree of certainty who will be the Vice-President. The names of such prominent men as Federico Boyd, Tomas Arias and Jose Agustin Arango are mentioned, but it is not at all unlikely that Mr. Boyd will be elected. Dr. Belisario Porras, a lawyer, who was prominent in the late civil strife, has also come to the front. Toward the clean come to the front. Toward the close of the revolution in 1902 he went to Centra America, where he has remained ever since When news first reached him of the secession of the Isthmus, he did not feel very favorably disposed toward it, more fo domestic reasons than anything else; bu a cable despatch has just been received from him stating that he accepts the "ac-complished facts" and also the Vice-Presicomplished facts and also the Vice-Presidential candidacy. He will attend the convention. It will be remembered that Dr. Porras commanded the contingent of the Liberal army which made such a desperate and fruitless attempt to take Panama in July, 1900.

STATE AND CHURCH IN FRANCE. The Movement Against Religious Orders

Viewed by a Distinguished Jesuit. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The French religious congregations have not been expelled from France Many of them have left the country rather than submit to legislation which they consider unjust, and which is, to say the least, excessively penal and discriminating. With few exceptions the communities have disbanded, and the members, though still adhering to their con gregations, are forced to live apart, meeting together and exercising their ministry only on rare occasions, and always under hampered

Many reasons were alleged for passing the Associations law which has brought about this state of things. But there is one to which the framers and supporters of the law cling when every other reason fails them. It was indicated by M. Brisson when urging the measure as far back as 1882, and again as late as 1889, in his proposal to declare null and void ssociations whose members "renounce their inalienable rights," that is, the right to own property, to marry, and to do as one pleasesrights which are sacrificed though not alien ated by religious vows.

bill introduced by M. Trouillot in 1900, but it was excised so that the law might not be applied to the Internationale, the Universal Jewish Alliance and the Grand Orient. In his speech, Jan. 21, 1900, Waldeck-Rousseau spoke of the vows as "the vice of the Congregations" and M. Vallé, in reporting the law to the Senate, denounced the religious vow as a criminal act. Only last month M. Girard offered an amendment to the Chaumie Educational bill, excluding from teaching Educational bill, excluding from teaching all who made vows of celibacy or obedience, and M. Combes, though deprecating this phraseology as not strictly legal, accepted the amendment which was, however, defeated. The persistence with which this clause is inserted in every measure against the French Religious shows that the real cause or motive of the legislation which penalizes and discriminates against them, without seeking to regulate other associations, is hostility to their religious life itself, and to the religion of which this life is a most emphatic expression. phatic expression.

The other reasons alleged for this legisla-

the religion of which this life is a most emphatic expression.

The other reasons alleged for this legislation were never seriously entertained, either by the extreme Republicans or by the Radicals, to whom chiefly MM Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes have looked for support. Thus the abnormal wealth, the milliard of francs (\$200,000,000) attributed to the Religious, was soon discovered to be about one fifth that amount, (\$40,000,000) or \$235 property for each of the 170,000 Religious in France. The alarm which M. Rousseau excited about the evils of mortmain, arising from the perpetual ownership of the Religious, geased when it became known that they had been subjected, since 1893, to real, personal, income and inheritance taxes eight times as great as the members of other corporations. The Bishops of France, with scarcely an exception, and the clergy also, repudiate M. Rousseau's assertions that the Religious were antagonizing and supplanting the secular clergy as preachers and confessors. The charge that the Religious were indoctrinating the vourh in their schools with unpatriotic and anti-national sentiments, meant simply that they were only opposing, as they had the right to oppose, the extremely radical sentiments of an Administration like the present; and Frenchmen could not be blind to the inconsistency of depriving them of the right to educate at home, while encouraging their schools in the colonies.

Except in the case of the Assumptionists, no proof has been offered of the accusation that they have been smaintaining a secret political propaganda, and the press propaganda of the Assumptionists, if political, was in no wise secret. Finally, the complaint of such journalists as Yves Guyot, Gohier and Conybeare that the Religious were popularizing a gross miracle-moagering, substituting a facile devotion for genuine faith, and menaning the industrial progress of the country, are too ridiculous for serious consideration.

As the movement against the Religious spirit, or as it is said, in the de-christianization

which is equivalent to a breach of this treaty between Church and State in France, by depriving at least eight Bishops of their stipends for presuming to express their political sentiments publicly, and withholding 300,000 francs (\$60,000 in salaries from the clergy. For the past few years, dioceses and parishes have been left vacant, the Government refusing to sanction episcopal appointments. In fact, the Minister of Public Worship is actually disputing the right of the Holy See to appoint Bishops to three vacancies, or to exercise any jurisdiction in such appointments, except to consecrate whomsoever it may please the

jurisdiction in such appointments, except to consecrate whomsoever it may please the Government to designate.

It is plain therefore, that the movement against the Religious in France is but a part of a general attack on the Catholic Church in that country, and it has succeeded thus far chiefly because it has been well planned by the well organized Radical party, and because Catholics, though the vast majority in France, have failed to protect their rights, partly because of dissensions among themselves, but chiefly because their natural leaders in religious matters, the Bishops and clergy, have been prevented by despotic applications of the Concordat, from training the people in such elementary principles as their rights and duties as citizens and the proper use of the franchise.

New York, Dec. 29.

From Paris to Pekin by Rail

It has been decided, at a meeting in Vienna of the service without change between western Europ and Pekin. Next May has been fixed for the tim when a train de luxe will begin running from Paris via Berlin and Warsaw to the Chinese capital. First class round trip tickets for \$204 will permit th traveller to make the trip both ways by rail or one way by rail and the other by water, as the tickets will be good on the ships of all the regular lines voyaging around Asia. The trip from Paris to Pekin by rail will be made in seventeen days Unless the war cloud bursts, this new service to the Orient will certainly be inaugurated in a few months. The railroad from Pekin to Tientsin and Shan nected with the Manchurian railroad by the branch road which Russia extended down to Shan ha kwan, about seven months ago, that few persons heard the interesting news that the capital of China was at last joined by rail to wastern Europe. The Sun printed a map of the route about two months Freight cars have been running through have made the journey by changing cars at Kaiping on the Manchurian railroad At present the route is a little circuitous, as the cars have to be switched from Kai-ping to Kin

hou on the Russian branch road, turning two corners of a rectangle. But Russia is extending the branch in a straight line to the Manchuri orth of Mukden and the journey to Pekin will be shortened by about 100 miles when it is completed. Through trains to Pekin will illustrate the rapid progress in railroad construction that is now being made in China. The year 1903 saw mor satisfactory results in this direction than have hitherto been achieved. The Peihan road (Pekin-Hankow) has been built into Hon an from the south and has reached the border of that province on the north. A short section of the extension from Hankow to Canton has been opened at the Canton end of the line, and it is expected that this great trunk road across China from north to south wil e opened in two years. The Germans will com plete their line across Shantung from Klao-chau Bay to the Hoang River in April next. Unless at China bid fair, within the next decade, to exert a powerful influence in opening the empire to western

America's Debt to Lafayette. Lafavette was tendering his services. I will not only fight your battles," he declared but I will translate your menus for you. Rejoiced to know what they were eating at the Hyphen Hotel, they gratefully accepted the offer.

# The Shorter College Course.

All hall the two-year college course In which to win degrees; It has its plain advantages Which every parent sees.

For now the graduated youth His knowledge estimates Quadruple that which is contained Within our hoary pares.

But cut his college course in half. With less of lore to touch Perhaps he'll condescend to think He knows but twice as much. MCLANDBURGE WILSON. A BIRD'SEYE VIEW.

Ten Years of Our Uncle Samuel's Progress. Comparing 1903 with 1893 we find, according to the annual report of the Hon. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and labor, that a decade of Uncle Sam's industry in material things, has met with the following results. For easy reading, round millions only are expressed:

		1893.	1903.	merease.
	Savings bank deposits	1,785	\$2,985	\$1,150
	Total bank deposits	4,586	9,315	4.729
L	Gold in circulation Gold certificates in circu-	408	627	219
•	lation	92	404	312
6	Total money in circula-			
	tion	1,596	2,449	853
	Bank clearings	8,880	114,068	55,188
	Total imports	866	1,025	156
ı	Total exports	847	1,420	573
	Excess of imports	18		
ı	Excess of exports		394	412
	Manufacturers' materials	to es.		
	imported	312	480	169
	Manufactures exported	158	407	240
	Gold production	35	*80	45
	Silver production	77	• •71	
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
d	Tin plates, imported	628	109	X 1
	Tin plate, manufactured	99	*819	720
	Raw silk, imported	8	15	7
	India rubber, imported	41	55	14
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
9	Coal production	162	*269	107
	Pig iron production	7	*18	11
	Steel production		*16	11

And this is only part of the story. WALTER J. BALLARD, SCHENECTADY, Jan. 1.

EAST SIDE RAPID TRANSIT. Mr. Bloomingdale's Pertinent Bemarks

on Mr. Belmont's Position TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent statement made by Mr. August Bel-mont he seems to discourage the idea of further tunnel construction at the present time He is much impressed with the idea of "economy in the corduct of municipal affairs," he shows how "the cost of tunnel construction in the future will be increased by fully 30 per cent.," and advises that New York should be economical and preserve the debt limit margin. I am heartily in accord with Mr. Belmont's proposed economical policy, but in economizing we must not lose sight of the great necessity for improvement in transit facilities on the East Side, and that improvethe in the seven and the seven and the seven are of the seven and the seven are of the seven are to it is the seven are to it is the seven are the seven are

for less important ones. statement, not only that he has done all the tunnel construction he wants to do, but that he is unwilling that any more should be done by anybody else. In his overanxiety to iscourage further tunnel work he makes the startling statement by inference that a tunnel on the East Side will not enhance real estate

valuations.

It is easy to understand Mr. Belmont's position. He is said to have made \$9,000,000 out of the construction end of his contract, and evidently before he undertakes or permits any further construction he wants to see how he is coming out with the operating end of it. That is all very well for Mr. Belmont, but it is distinctly unfair to the East Side of Manhattan and The Bronx, where the transportation conditions are bad beyond description.

transportation conditions are bad beyond description.

I supposed the public was a unit, and except as to Mr. Belmont I still think it is, upon the proposition that the city government confronts no duty so urgent as the duty of providing adequate transportation facilities. I supposed it was universally admitted that the capacity of the present transportation companies, both surface and elevated, was overtaxed, and that substantially no improvement in their service could be expected. This certainly is the condition on the East Side, where, although the population is denser than in any other part of the city, transportation accommodations are inferior. It is no longer on the East Side a matter of the hour of the day when you board a surface car or an elevated train. They are always crowded, and the passenger who gets a seat is only a little more fortunate than the one who does not. In either event he is so crowded, jostled, poked, stood upon and otherwise molested that when he reaches his destination his temper has been tried to the point of desperation.

Mr. Belmont's new tunnel, whatever it may

tion.

Mr. Belmont's new tunnel, whatever it may do for the middle section of the city from the Battery to Forty-second street and for the West Side from Forty-second street into The Bronx, will afford no relief whatever to the Bronx, will afford no relief whatever to the East Side, and it is utterly unfair to ask us to wait and to endure existing conditions until Mr. Belmont has ascertained how profitable his existing enterprise is going to be. There is some prospect, at least, that if Mr. Belmont does not wish to build a tunnel for the East Side, other people can be found who will wish to do so. A dog in the manger policy is neither wise nor popular on the part of the tunnel management.

J. B. BLOOMINGDALE.

President of the Fast Side Rapid Transit
Association of Manhattan and The Bronx.
New York, Dec. 31.

Searching for Leprosy Cases.

"Government officials in our country who are employed to look out for leprosy cases certainly earn their money, for they are con stantly going to the most remote places in the islands," said Louis T. Percival of Honolulu at the Shoreham. "The penalty for the disease is banishment to the leper settlement at Molokai, and so great is the dread of this enforced separation from home and kindred that people in the first stages of he disease will be secreted for months rather than give them over to the officials. I know of a man who was hidden in a cave near his nome for three years before he was found

"All suspects are taken to the central sta-tion in Honolulu and examined by a board the one examined has the disease no sort of influence, no social or political pull, no considerations of wealth or power can keep the patient from joining the ranks of the leper colony. It is only by such ironclad rules that the whole population is insured freedom from the spread of the disease."

Modern Method of Tool Repairing. From Cassier's Magazine

Every engineer is now familiar with the fact that all modern works of any size the making and resairing of tools is managed by a special department of the works. The "good old days" when a gang of men would stand in line waiting for their turn at the grindstone have gone by. In a modern shop. then a tool needs grinding it is sent to the tool de partment, and another one, all ready for use, is ob ained at once.

It is easy to see how much more economical such method is, for the preparation of tools is kept in he hands of people who are doing nothing else and who are necessarily much more expert than the general workman would be, while the latter does no waste time in waiting for a turn at the grindstone.

The "Dog Wagon" in London. From the London Daily Mail.

London by night is shortly to have a unique at raction in the shape of an elegant travelling re-

taurant, which will perambulate the street for the bepent of those who desire refreshment better than that provided at the ordinary coffee stall The travelling restaurant consists of a lavish! namented van, some twenty feet long by six in width, with a doorway at the side, to which the cus omer ascends from the street by a miniature flight f steps. Colored glass panels bearing allegorical designs form the windows round the sides, and th back of the car bears in large letters the announce ment, "Night lunch," which gives sufficient indi

cation of the American origin of the new de

The Textile Industries of the South From the Textile Manufacturers' Journal. ding to the census of 1890, the cotton spin dies of the South were only about 1,200,000. To day they number upward of 9,000,000. There is nothing to indicate that the increase of Southern mills will stop, and everything points to the prob-ability that within a few years there will be more spindles south of than north of the Potomac. There

will conclusively show that the finer as well as the coarser grades of cotton cloth are to be made in the Southern mills. Burns Amended. Stella-Don't you wish we could see ourselves

is a steady tendency to higher class products. The

outh is rapidly travelling to that point when it

Bella-No; I'd much rather others saw us the way we see ourselves.

For the New Year.

From the Albany Evening Journal.
A good resolution by Republican leaders in New York is respectfully asked by a tired public. For